

DEBRA MAYES,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.) ORDER
)
)
UNITED STEEL WORKERS,)
)
Defendant.)
_____)

In order to survive a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, a complaint must provide “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Alt. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). The plausibility standard requires “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). While courts must liberally construe *pro se* complaints, the court cannot assume the role of advocate for the plaintiff and cannot develop claims that the plaintiff failed to clearly raise. *Gordon v. Leeke*, 574 F.2d 1147, 1151 (4th Cir. 1978); *Brock v. Carroll*, 107 F.3d 241, 243 (4th Cir. 1997) (Luttig, J., concurring) (“We have never held that a district court is obliged to

apprise plaintiffs of statutory causes of action of which they are not aware.”). Even if a plaintiff is *pro se*, she is still required to ““allege facts sufficient to state all the elements of [the] claim.”” *Bullock v. Spherion*, No. 3:10cv465, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 52526 *9 (W.D.N.C. May 16, 2011) (quoting *Bass v. E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co.*, 324 F.3d 761, 765 (4th Cir. 2003)).

Plaintiff herein has failed to allege any facts that support a Title VII claim of discrimination against the Defendant. Nowhere does she allege that the Defendant discriminated or otherwise acted against her on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, religion or age. Accordingly, the court has no choice but to dismiss the Complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

Signed: August 24, 2011

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Graham C. Mullen", written over a horizontal line.

Graham C. Mullen
United States District Judge

